broadsides than again be in the presence of such a silence.

There is, however, no slackness in any department now. Fifty six thousand sailors in different seas are now in active service, and together with those of Great Britain, make up a number of 120,000. Verity, the soil is prepared, deep and wondrously cultivated, for this ominous tree of war—a tree whose branches shall be dead men's bones, and whose fruits will be bask of blood.

No positively official confirmation has arrived of the intelligence I gave you in my last, of the bombardment of Odessa; but there appears no reason to deabt that it as to retort the outrage perpetrates on the French and English flags of troce. They had no desire to injare the citizens, and it seems that the object of the attack has been limited to the forts and other defensive outwerks, and that whatever clamsige has been done to the town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, has been impossible to prevent. That it will not town, have the allies as a material guarantee, there does not seem to be a doubt. In the mean time all common towns and the Russian troops in the Dobrudseba is intercepted, and Odessa and the Russian it that outer the prevent and th now. Fifty six thousand salors in different seas are now in active service, and together with those of Great Britain, male up a number of 120,000. Verly, the sell is prepared, deep and wondrously cultivated, for this summer of the season of

Interesting from Spain.

THE BLACK WARRIOR DIFFICULTY—A SIMILAR CASE,
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—SEIZURE OF THE EMPRESS—THE SPOILS SYSTEM IN CUBA—MR. SOULE

PRESS—THE SPOILS SYSTEM IN CUBA—MR. SOULH AT A BALL.
[Madrid (April 27) Correspondence of the London Chronicle.]

Having sent you the Spanish version of the affair of the Black Warrior, I may state that the American version varies very widely from the former. Another special messenger arrived yesterday, with despatches, at the American Legatior here, and will leave again to morrow. I believe that the pecuniary demand will be considerably reduced, the sum first spoken of having been demanded before it was known that the vessel and cargo had been given up; but that the demand for the dismissal of the different authorities who took part in the scizare of the Black Warrior will be persisted in.

It is stated on the American side that no fraudulent intention was ever imputed to the captain or consignes of the Black Warrior, until it was broached in the recent article of the Heraldo; that this steamer had entered the port of Havana thirty six times, and that the captain had inquired on his first entry there how he was to designate the vessel, and was told that if he brought no goods for Havana, and did not embark goods there, he might state it as in ballost each be decirated.

agnate the vessel, and was told that if he brought no goods for Havana, and did not embark goods there, he night state it as in ballast, and had continued to do so all along; and, in short, that letters from the consignee, from the passengers on board, from respectable inhabitions at Havana, and from all sides, are entirely opposed to the Spanish view of the case, as stated in my last letter.

tront at liavans, and from all sides, are entirely opposed to the Spanish view of the case, as stated in my last letter.

A case of seizure of an American vessel, the Empress, took place at Malaga, in 1845, ander similar circumstances, and the government of that day dismissed the intendent, Senor Gaminde, who caused the seizure to be made, the American minister here, Mr. Washington Irving, having demanded the same. Senor Gaminde's case was submitted to the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, which gave its verdict in his favor, while the Auddencia of Granada declared the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo valid. There was this in common in both cases—that the laws of the country had been left in disuse, and practices tolerated which were at variance with the regulations of the port. In the case of the Biack Warrior, the American contend that there was no frandulent intention whatever, while a custom which had lasted for thirty-six voyages might seem to give a prescriptive right to tis continuance. On the other hand, Spaniards contend that the disuse of a law gives no right whatever to its infraction. It is against the intendent of Finance and Superintendent of Customs that the American government is particularly hostile, because it entertains the impression that the seiture was made by them in order to participate in their portion of the spoils.

The same correspondent, writing on April 28th, says:—The dispute between the Spanish and American governments, occasioned by the seizure of the Biack Warrior attemers at Havana, excites some sensation here, and, whatever the merits of the case may be, there is a strong feeling here in favor of the Spanish riew of the Spins, to day, arguing on the supposition that such is the case, which however, it asys, would be unworthy of a great mation, and highly impolitic, remarks:—

That conduct, in the Erry place wounding our national price the quick and holy aright the most lively sentiments of anger, of noble and holy aright most in the service would not be a single party, from the

that the emercenor, completing in his force, distains the appearance of justice.

This same reason would make our cause more popular in Europe, more sympathetic in the eyes of the civitized world; because in the offence offered to Spain, all would see the effects to common right.

The Europe, more sympathetic in the eyes of the civitized world; because in the offence offered to Spain, all would see the effects to common right.

The European conclusion by interring from these reasons that no serious conflicts can arise out of the present dispute, and calling on the government to act with frameries, and at the same time with generosity and thact. A correspondent of the London Nexa, writing from Madrid on April 28th, mays:—'The birthday of Queen Christian has been celebrated with the usual poup—salutes of artiflery, parades of troops, and illuminations—on the prescripting day. A grand reception was also held on the exaction by Queen isabella at the Palace, and was attended at the corps diplomatique. A letter notices that at this actemory the Minister of the United States were a tile divolved coat embroidered with black sits,' and it must be a surfaced to the control of the Christed general attention, and produced a striking effect amidst the brilliant uniforms by which it was surrounded. The same letter complains that Hitographic sheets containing libels on the public and private life of several official personages were in circulation.'

duction.

Mr. Hung trusted the noble lord would lay the papers

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A BUSSIAN PRIGATE, OR AMERICAN PRIVATEER GRAPESHOT, IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—FRENCH BRIG CAPTURED—ERITISH SHIPS OF WAR IN CHASE. Some excitement was occasioned on Monday, the 1st, y the statement of a sailor, representing himself as Gaston Fouque, second mate of the French brig Ville de Marsellies, and who called on Lloyd's agent at St. Ives, Cornwall, with the report that he had swam ashore from a Russian frigate which captured his vessel. asnor from a Russian Ingate winds captured as the stated that the capture took place teenty leagues from Cardiff; that the frigate first hoisted English and then French colors; that the Captain and crew of the brig tried to escape in the boat, but were fired into, and the captain and three men were killed. The frigate he reported to have gone up the Channel. The Admiralty instantly sent two steamers in search of the alleged

on the 5th the excitement was materially increased by the publication in the London Herald, of the follow-

frigate.

On the 5th the excitement was materially increased by the publication in the London Herald, of the following article:—

News has reached the Admiralty that an American clipper, the Grapeshot, has captured a French merchant ship off the Land's End. The Grapeshot cleared out of New York on the 22d March, for St. Thomas, with 1,600 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing musicles, supposed to be bound to Finland, and falling debarkation, then for the Mediterranean. This will explain the story of a Russian frigate in the Channel.

The London News of May 4 contains the following paragraph, supposed to refer to the same affair:—The following letter was received at Lloyd's vert-rday, from their agent at St. Ives, Cornwall, dated the 1st of May; but there is reason to believe that the statement is a gross fabrication:—

Gaston Fouque, second mate of the French brig Ville de Marselle, Ardisson, master, has just been brought here, and reports his having escaped by swimning from a Russian frigate, which had taken their vessel about twenty leagues from Cardiff, having first hoisted English, and afterwards French colors. The captain and part of the crew tried to escape in the boat, but were fired into, and the captain and three men killed. He roseris the frighte to have gone into the other channel. I have forwarded him to the French consul at Fencance.

(Figned)

The London Shipping Gazette, under date St. Ives, Cornwall, May I, says.—

A Frenchman, about thirty years of age, of short stature, ruddy complexion, and a wound across the fingers and palm of his right hand, wearing a losse blue jucket, with the French raval button, and a plue cap with two red stripes, calling himself Gaston Fouque, came into this form Cardiff, the frigate hoisted Russian colors, fred at them, and sent two boats with 30 armed men on beard. The captain and crew re istend to their utnest, but were son overpowered by a superior force; and that the captain was killed by a musket ball, and three of the crew also los

THE DANUBE. IMPORTANT BATTLE BETWEEN OMER PACHA AND GEN. LUDERS—SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE EUSSIANS.

The following important despatch was telegraphed from

Vienna, of date May 3:—
It circulates in Bucharest that, on the 18th or 19th the Dobrudscha, and a battle took place with Luders' corps, between Silistria and Rassova. During the night Omer Pacha had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea, and, when the battle was at its beight the next day, this corps attacked the Russians in the rear, causing unexampled confusion and consternation. Gen. Luders retreated towards Czernavoda, and it is said the Russians lost many guns, ammunition, stores

and baggage wagons, and even their military chest.
On the 20th a Turkish Sying corps crossed the Danube below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced to Kalaresh, where there was hard fighting for some hours. The Turks fought bravely, but being overmatched, were ultimately forced to retire. The Paris Patric has received accounts that the Russian rmy in the Bobrudacha has suspended its march, in obedience to the orders of Prince Paskiewitch. It appears that the orders given by the Emperor of Russia were, that the Russian army instantly on entering the Debrudacha was to march on without delay to Shumla, and strike a blow before the allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

THE INVESTMENT OF SILISTRIA—REPLATED RUSSIAN ATTACKS, AND THEIR FAILURE—NUMBER OF THE below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand

ATTACKS, AND THEIR VAILURE-NUMBER OF THE

ATTACKS, AND THEIR FALLURE—NUMBER OF THE BESIEGERS WOUNDED.
Authentic accounts to April 23 confirm the statement that Silistria had been exposed to repeated and violent attacks, but to the above date was uniquired.
A Bucharest correspondent of the Fremdon Blatt (Vienna paper) writes that the Turks daily send about one thousand bulls into the Russian entrenchments. To the 19th the Russians had eight hundred wounded men, including many officers. The loss in killed is not known. A letter says, as it is affirmed that Silistria is invested on the land side, the news has found its way into some of the organs of the foreign press; but it is incorrect—the Russians not having even passed a defile between Rassova and Silistria, which is some six thousand yards in length.

Gen. Graeb, in command against Silistria, had asked for reinforcements.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA—BOMBARDMENT OF THE BATTERIES ON THE DANUES.

DANUES.
From Constantinople April 24, we learn that the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube had been hombarded by part of the allied fleets.
No details had come to hand.
It was reported that the Russian fleet put to sea from Sebastopol on April 28th.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

[From the London Times, May 6.]

The last accounts which have reached us of the operations of the allied fleets at Odessa, are far more satisfactery than the first intelligence of the attack on that city, which arrived in England five days ago; and these last accounts are the more to be relied on as they have been forwarded by our own agents and allies, instead of reaching us by means of communication under the influence of the Rassian government. It was stated last high by LOrd Clarendon, in the House of Lords, that the attack of the combined fleets was mainly directed against the forts, batteries, and military stores in Odessa, and that in the destruction of these works, the operation proved eminently successful. The explosion of two magazines of powder is a strong proof that the bombardment was carried on with great energy and that it was directed to that part of the city in which the military and naval stores were depeated. We learn, moreover, that twelve vassels of war were sunk in the port and thirteen Russian transports, with their stores on board, captured, whils the greater part of the merchant ships were saved, and neutral and private property was respected. The ships of war said to be destroyed can hardly be supposed to from an important part of the Russian fleet, and they were probably venels of small force, lying in the harbor of Odessa, and used, like those small steamers met by Captain Jones on the cast of Greassia, for the purpose of earrying on communications between Odessa, Nicholaiew, Rhersons and Schastopol, but it is satisfactory to learn that a considerable portion of this fictilla has been destroyed, and that the blow has fallen where it ought to fall—not on the unfortunate traders of Odessa, but on the Imperial fag of Russia. The outrage of Slaupe is no longer unpunished; and when the Emperor of Russia thougst fit, in defance of his own assurances, to order this destructed has leaded to the second of the THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA. THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.

The of Commons, on the 4th of May, Sir G.

The of Commons, on the 4th of May, Sir G.

The operation of the size of the second of the

pert, would be retailated on himself by the Sectories of Control of the plans of Sebasiopol. Odesas is, or rather was, a great trading port; but, it is business and prosperity are fer the time suspended, the fault does not not with us, but with the Emperor Nicholas, whose policy has given a deathblow to its trade. The stores of whas the plans are the plans of the store of the plant of the Russian government for the use of the army advancing to the Banube, and that town which was a few months ago the emporium of the corn trade of the Black Sea its belief the plant of the store of war could be conveniently transported from Nicholaise and the store of war could be conveniently transported from Nicholaise quantity of the ground at Postskain, in Molitary which has just been destroyed, or greatly damaged, by dro, the property of the Russian government was accumulated there. Another depot had been formed at Postskain, in Molitary which has just been destroyed, or greatly damaged, by dro, the property of the proper

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

In the House of Lords on the 5th of May, the Manquis of CLANGLAIRE wished to know whether the government had received any further information or reports from our efficers in the Black Sea with relation to the operations on the castern coast of that sea? There had been a distinct infination made to Parliament, that, after the massacre at Sinope, orders had been given to our admiral commanding on that station effectually to revent the recurrence of any such disaster, by conducing the Russian facet entirely to Sebastopol. The expression is used by Sir James Graham on the subject had been, that no Russian ship of war abould be allowed to navigate the Black Sea. Yet it had since appeared, in total contradiction of the subject had been and a number of Russian transports had been genited, without impediment, to proceed from Sebastopol to the Russian forts on the Creassian coast, and to withdraw themse the troops which had been garrisoned in those forts, to the number, according to the Russian report, of fire thousand men; but he would take the real number at one-half of that statement, and say 2.500. It appeared to him that in affecting this withdrawal of 2.500 well trained annicary troops for the reinforcement of the garrison at Sebastopol the Russian government had made a most important military operation; and had performed a most important military operation; and a performed a most important military operation; and a flowing so important an operation to be executed by the similar of the subject of th

Russian seasche. (Base.) The neglish and Franch selegionesteined, however, from taxonic has besidence to the instructions they had received, and which did not permit them to commit acts of hostility against Russia before war was declared. (Russ.) And the seasch of the

that some fattude should be left to men like Admiral Dunde and Sir E. Lyons, considering the peculiar nature of the service in which they are engaged, and that the country should, at all events, repose considence in those officers until accurate information could be received. (Cheers.) OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

A letter from Copenhagen, April 27th, states that Sir Charles Napier, with the line of-battle ships under Admirals Corry and Chads, were keeping up a rigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render the escape of a single Rassian ship impossible. Cruisers were stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantzig, Stockholm Gothland, Bornholm, in the Sound, Cattegate, and Gulf of Kiel, so that the whole Baltic Sen and coasts are under strict guard. Numerous prizes had been taken. The same letter says that the report of the abandonment of Aland by the Rassians required confirmation. The lamish government lingers on the side of Russia; the Swedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line of battle ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready.

A most formitable force of row-boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading floet from the shallow waters. Eight hundred armed boats are already currolled. All the boats of the New Yacht Club are placed at the service of the State. A considerable number of these are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napler is so well aware of the formidable nature of this force that he has hastily applied to his government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row boats can.

The latest advices of the state of the weather in the Balticare:—

Nanya, April 25, 1854. OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

NARVA, April 25, 1854.
The roadstead is clear, but there are masses packed uthe Gulf.

Boldera. April 27, 1954.
The readstead is covered with i.e.

in the Guli.

BILDERA, April 27, 1854.

The readstead is covered with i.e.

The readstead is covered with i.e.

The following is from the Paris Debats of May 3d, on the formation of the flottilla of armed boats in the Baltic, by order of the Emperor of Russia.

We give some details on the important part performed by flottilla, in the time of the maritime war in the Baltic, as is shown by the history of the different wars of the egiteenth century, between Eweden and Russia, and of the last war in 1808. The coasts of Finland on the two gulfs are almost all bordered by a belt of islands, without speaking of the sands and a number of rocks of sharp granite, some above and others just below water. Amiest this labyrinth are narrow, winding, and not very deep passages. Some of them, which are the widest and the despest, lead vessels into the peris and harbors. In order to attack as well as to protect the coast it is necessary to have a numerous armament of row-boats, specially constructed for navigating and fighting in those waters. The smallest sailing vessels cannot everywhere pass. The Swedes, and the Russians, who have imitated them, therefore, make use of flat bottomed boats, armed with two 3c pounders, the one in the bow and the other in the stern, which are loaded at the breech with much promptitude; these boats are rowed, and their crew is composed of thirty men, twenty rowers and ten gunners; each man is provided with a carbine. The belligerent party who has not a flottilla can do nothing except in the open sea and in the navigable channels; but in the midst of those very channels large vessels may be assailed by a host of gun-boats, coming unawares through a number of channels are the advanced guffer of a feet. By means of them a war o surprise and ambitated a flerey or coasts bordered by refer. Russia, besides her Ealie deet, composed of thirty sail of the line, divided large vessels by boarding when their enemy is not prepared; they keep np a rigorous blockade of a coast or of a port; and they are used for

he was on the 24th uit, he was emitted to examine the Swedish flotills at Sandham and at Vaxham, and to notice the form, the armament and the manner of manceuring these boats. The English flotills will be composed of small steamers of all dimensions, and drawing very little water, which would be far proferable to the row boats of the Russians. The Russian people have no taste for the naval service, and their instincts are opposed to it; but the government has at its disposal all the sailors of its German provinces, and the excellent Finnish scamen. It might be, therefore, attended with serious danger to look with too much contempt on the officers and crews of the Russian vessels. These vessels, it is true, scarcely ever quit the Baltie; but in that sea they have the advantage over us of being thoroughly acquainted with it.

TURKEY.

Gen. Klapka has had audiences with Reschid Pasha and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. Reschid recently informed a deputation of Poles that the hour was come for action, and that Gen. Wysockie would speedily receive a definite answer to his proposals.

At a soire given by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, General Klapka was an invited guest, but on his entering the room all the Austrian officers left.

It is stated that the British government has recommended the Porte to enrol a Polish legion.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Many reports were current to the effect that the Austrians had entered, or were proparing to enter, Montenegro, but the rumors had no guaranteed authenticity.

A Scutari correspondent of the Oest Deutsche Post states that forty Russian veterans were drilling the Montenegrins. By his summons to his people, Prince Daniel had, de facto, declared war against the Porte. Hostilities began on the 19th near Sliva, on the road to Nicksich. Two hundred armed Montenegrins, under the command of the Voivode George Petrovitch, attacked a Turkish convoy of provisions and ammunition, which was on its way from Nicksich to Grahovo. A Turkish detachment came to the rescue and the Montenegrins were repulsed. The news of what was going on in Montenegro had created a great sensation at Vienna. The movement of troops from Bohemia and Moravia to the southeast of the empire continued interrupted. SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

AFFAIRS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES. AFFAIRS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Gortschaked has, by order of the Emperor, signed a decree conferring on M. Aristarchi, the ex-Logothete, a pension of 3,000 ducate per annum, "for services rendered to Walachia and to Russia." Prince Stirbey has written to Count Nesselrode assuring him of his (Stirbey's) devotion to Russia, also recommending to Count Nesselrode's notice, M. Hurschurski, the Russian Consul-General at Bucharest. Stirbey, it appears, did accept from Russia the pension of 12,000 ducats, which he informed the Porte he had refused.

The Russians have deprived the Walachians of every description of weapon—even of sythes and axes.

The Paris correspondent of the Paris Constitutionnel, saw twelve Polish officers shot near Bucharest. One of the officers war a colonel, and they were accused of an intention to desert to the Turks.

THE GREEK CONSPIRACY IN TURKEY. THE GREEK CONSPIRACY IN TURKEY.

The recently discovered Greek conspiracy, of which the Russian emissary, Baron Delsiner, was one of the prime movers, was a formidable affair. The plan was to raise a host of some 60,000 Greek conspirators in various parts of Turkey, who, at a given hour, were to put their Turkish neighbors to the sword. The principal blow was to be struck at Constantinople, and the further direction of the revoil was to be entrusted to an English adventurer, named Plantagenet Harrison. This Harrison, we believe, served in some of the Central American States. Delaner, who, during the very time he was organizing the conspiracy, was receiving 1,000 plastres a month as a Turkish spy, was weak enough to confide the knowledge of his schemes to a physician named Aska, who at once betrayed him to the Turkish authorities. One of Oelsner's accomplices was Constantinu, master of a Greek vessel, who was in correspondence with M. Metara. Constantinu had undertaken to find forty Greek captains who would engage to convey arms and ammunition to Constantinople, and to assist in the work of death. A Col. Bobinianoff was the middle man between Oelsner and Gortschakoff.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE TURKS AND GREEKS—THE LATTER ROUTED WITH MUGH LOSS.
On the 25th alt. Arts was taken by the Turks, and three thousand Greek insurgents under Karsiskaki were defeated by the Turks under Osman Pacha. Many Greeks attempting to join the insurgents have been taken by the French ships, and have been delivered over to Fuad Ellendi. An attempted insurrection in Samos had failed.

Another letter from Corfu, published in the Paris Moniteur, mentions further particulars. Arta, it says, the principal centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 25th ult. by the Ottoman troops, under Osman, after a combat of fifty minutes. The insurgents, 3,000 strong, under the command of Tsavellas and Karaiska-ki, left 150 dead. The number of their wounded is not known. Tsavellas' private secretary was among the killed. Fund Effendi was present at the action.

Yet another account, while it confirms the capture of Peia, near Arta, also announces the retaking, by the Sultan's troops, of the town of Metzovo—a very important position—for it commands the principal pass over the Pindus mountains, between Epitus and Thessaly. The inhabitants of the city are entirely Christian, and are mostly wealthy. They openly allege that they were induced to throw oif their allegiance to Turkey by the representations of Signer Rosetti, the Greek Consul, who has just been expelled from Janina. No sooner had they done this than the Greek General, Grivas, came to "protect" them, and cammenced his protection by lovying a contribution of 160,000 plastres. He next exhorted the inhabitants to defend themselves against the Turkish attack on the city, and shut himself up in some loopholed houses, FMHF, Theying no artillery. When the city was taken, Grivas escaped with the treasure he had collected.

At Peta documents were found on the body of Savellas' sceretary, which entirely compromise the Greek government.

With the exception of the Pirseus all the coasts of Greece are rigidly watched by the French and English ships

THE NEW VIENNA PROTOCOL.

The Paris Monitour of May 3 publishes the protocol agreed to by the representatives of the Four Powers at Vienna on the 9th ult., and which has already appeared. It precedes it with the following observations:—
This protocol derives from the dreumstances under which it has been subscribed an importance which will It precedes it with the following observations:—

This protocol derives from the circumstances under which it has been subscribed an importance which will escape no one. The tie which exists between the four courts, with the view of maintaining peace, meanced for a year past by Russin, far from being broken at the moment at which France and England have considered that their interests, not less than their dignity, forced them to shandon captious negotiations, has become strengthened. Austria and Prussia solemnly declare that the summons made by the maritime Powers to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to withdraw its troops from Moldavia and Walachia, was founded in right, and that the evacuation of these Principalities remains the indispensable condition of the re-establishment of peace. By the frank admission of the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, it is for a just cause, for the defence of the general interests of Europe, that France and England have armed. The four courts are, says the protocol, to come to an understanding on the means of preserving the Otteman emptre, and of surreunding its existence with efficacious guarantees; that means Austria and Prussia understand, as France and England do, the necessity of imposing on Russia conditions which place her for the future under the impossibility of disturbing the world by a new outbreak of embition. The two German Powers besides have entered into a convention between themselves, as have the two maritime Powers. A single resolution, in fact, would have been with difficulty applicable to resolutions already taken and to eventual resolutions but it suffices to remark that the ireaty of Berlin is subsequent to the protocol of Vienna, to establish that it tends to the same object and reposes on the same basis as the treaty of London.

THE COST OF THE WAR IN ENGLAND

protecol of Vienna, to establish that it tends to the same object and reposes on the same basis as the treaty of London.

THE COST OF THE WAR IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, May 5.]

The present war is a people's war, and the people will not object to pay for it. Pay for it, however, undoubtedly they will, and that very heavily indeed. Soldiers and sailors on all sides are warning us not to risk our wooden walls against stone fortifications. There is danger in shallow waters, and wear and tear in stormy seas. So we are adviged to do the work with a strong but quiet and patient hand—to blockade and starve out the foc, and produce all the effects of war by a mere exhibition of power, but with hardly striking a blow. All this will be expensive, and is very expensive aircady. The estimates are now before the House, and will astonish our readers, unless they have taken the pains to follow up every paragraph of "Preparations for War?" with some little calculation of their own. We say the estimates, but we should rather say the supplementary estimates; for an advance of about three millions on the expenditure of the previous year has already been voted. The supplementary estimate of the charge of the army for the year 1834-3, over and above the adomentation already voted, is £330,.000; that for the navy, including the transport of treops, horses and ordnance, is no less than \$4,653,721; that for or nather is £142,132. The total is £5,505,863. This is only estimate, which, in war, and especially in such a war as that we are waging, always falls far short of the actual cost. Including what has been voted, here is not lar from ten millions, which the British public are cheerfully putting down of one year's subscription to the great work of international police—to the protection of the weak, and the chastisement of the aggressor. The money night be spent much worse. Within the last ten years perhaps ten times as much has been spent in ill-selected and superfluous lines of railway, which now answer little other purpos

a move of attack in the granical stage and the granical scale in the world.

These supplementary estimates are at present in a very rough state. For the army only the totals are given, it is a supplementary estimates are at present in a very rough state. For the army only the totals are given, it is a supplementary estimates are at present in a very rough state. For the army only the totals are given, it is a supplementary only in the totals are given. It is a supplementary on the supplementary of 25,694, and Parliament will soon be called on to vote 239,000 more. It is a supplementary of sold in a less augmentation, for soldiers are not made in a day whe have already voted an additional charge of £832,470; and with some rather starting its ma, for which, however, we might have been prepared. Wages to seemen and marines, £81,700; victuals for do., £200,000; and inval atores for the building and repair of ships, &c., £997,511. But all these items sink into insignificance compared with those that we find it the same estimates, but for the service of other departments of government. Some attempt has been made to class under various heads the expenses of

transporting troops and horses. The first of these heads professes to be the "Freight of transports on monthly pay, including steam veasels, or for the purchase of the same;" and opposite to it we find the rather alarming figure \$2.610.500. Next to this we find, "Freight of ships hired for conveyance of troops, including rations, \$106.000." The precise value of the distinction we do not profess to onderstand. The coal for steam transports and freight ships alone is set at \$100.000. The precise value of the ordinace vouchasies a little more explanation. We expect to pay the like sum more for barrack supplies, \$230,000 more for horson than was voted before Easter. We expect to pay the like sum more for barrack supplies, \$244.621 more for great casts, and \$22,115 more for great great

THE VERY LATEST. Paris, Friday Evening.

The following intelligence has been received from Bel-

fleet commenced the bombardment of the military port of Odessa.

In a few hours they had destroyed the fortifications, the batteries, and the military magazines of the Rus sians.

the action, and twelve ships of war were sunk.

The commercial harbor was spared, and the merchant ships in it escaped destruction.

The loss of the allies only amounted to five killed and ten wounded.

The whole of the combined fleet has sailed from Odessa for Sebastapol, and thirteen Russian ships, laden with munitions of war, have been taken.

The French funds rose again to-day. The three per cents closed at 65f. 25c.; and the four and a-half per

cents at 91f. 30c., for the end of the month.

PARIS, May 6, 1854.

A letter appears in the Monileur of to-day, from the Baltic fleet. Sir Charles Napier was still at anchor, about four miles from Stockholm.

The ice was breaking up, and it was expected the

The ice was breaking up, and it was expected the Cronstact would be open by the end of April.

BUCHAREST. May 2, 1854.

The Turks have issued a very tranquiliting proclamation. None are to be prosecuted for political opinions.

Every one is to continue his usual occupations, and it is promised that everything is to be paid for.

Three thousand kilogrammes of rice are to be distributed to the poor.

buted to the poor.

buted to the poor.

The Bishop of Krajova gges to meet the Turks at the head of a deputation.

Since this morning there is a report of the evacuation of Great Walachia.

In Odessa it was reported, on the 28th, that the Research and the Communication of 25th.

BERLIN, Friday.

been accepted.

Count Waldersee, Commander of the Federal Garrise

at Frankfort, is to be his successor.

England.

FARLIAMENTARY PROCERDINGS—MONETARY MATTERS
—LITERARY FUND DINNER—THE FOLES—LORD
ELGIN—NEW OFFICIAL APPOINTERNT.
In the House of Commons on the 4th of May, Mr.
Ewart asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any
measures had been adopted to ascertain if coal for the
steamers of the navy could be procured at Ezakli, on the
southern coast of the Euxine, between Constantinople
and Trebizonde? Sir J. Graham replied that a most excellent and valuable sea-borne soal could be obtained on
the site referred to. The British Board of Admiralty had
sent an officer to make an inspection, in connection with
the Commissariat of the Turkish government, of those

cellent and valuable sea-borne soal could be obtained on
the site referred to. The British Board of Admirally had
sent an officer to make an inspection, in connection with
the Commissariat of the Turkish government, of those
mines, and his instructions were to have the mines immediately worked. There was the most condident expectation that both the British and French feets would be
able to obtain a supply of coal from thence equal to all
their wants.

Sir J. Graham further stated that 2,260 horses had
been already embarked for Turkey, and the steamer
Himalaya had been chartered to convey 500 more, which
number it would convey in one trip. Lord John Ransall
stated that on Monday, 8th inst., the Chancellor of Exchequer would make his financial statement. A bill to
punish crim. con. by a fine to the crown and by criminal
indictment was thrown out by a large majority on tho
second reading. The despatch sent to Admiral Dundas
by Captain Jones, detailing the result of the latter's
cruise on the coast of Circassia, has been laid before Parliament. It may be remembered that this is the
despatch which, Earl Clarendon said, would contradict
the Russian efficial account of the burning of the Circassian forts.

The subscriptions to the first series of Exchequer
bonds had been numerous, and considerably exceeded the
required £2.00,000. The price fixed by government was
£98 1bs., which, with the bonus of ½ per ceat granted
in the shape of interest, offers an Investment of 4 per
cent for four years certain. The Bank of England has
not announced any increase in the rate of discount, but
it was reported that the resolution to raise the rate was
lost in the board by a minority of one. It was also rumored that the Bank of France intended to raise its rate
to 5½ per cent.

The sixty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal Lite-

cent for four years certain. The Bank of England has not announced any increase in the rate of discount, but it was reported that the resolution to raise the rate was lost in the board by a minority of one. It was also rumored that the Bank of France intended to raise its rate to 5½ per cent.

The sixty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund Society was held at the Albion Tavern, London, on the 2d inst. Lord Mahon presided, and among the company were Mr. Robertson, Consul General of Equation, and Mr. H. Stevens and other United States of the States. In the course of his speech Lord Mahon said:—"There were present many citizens of that great commonwealth beyond the Atlantic, to which Britain is bound by so many ties of interest as well as of language, the strength of which must, in the end, always everyower any temporary estrangement that might occur between the two countries. (Cheers.) As regarded the United States, we might say, not merely that their literature and our own are kindred and allied, but that in many respects they were one and the same, (hear, hear.) for he believed he was not wrong in asserting that an accomplished American would take as much pride in the renown of Shakspere and of Milton, and would consider them as much a mark of his national greatness as we did ourselves; and, even if we looked to those men of letters who had risen on the other side of the Atlantic since the separation of the United States from this country, we should find that as much pleasure and delight had been derived from the productions on this as upon the other side of the Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) In proof of this he need only refer to the warm reception which only last year had been given, with so much reason, to the illustrious Thackerny. (hear, hear.); and he need only sak, if a single English life contained in the writings of Washington Irving. (Hear, hear.) Although an American by birth and by family, he had yet inhued himself with many European scenes, and he (the Chairmao) remembered him with much ple

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. Large bodies of troops continued to march in the di-rection of Toulon for embarkation for the Lovant. An imperial decree calls into active service, on land and afloat, 89,000 men, from the 149,000 of the class of

1863.
It is again positively asserted that the French army of
the East will be sugmented to 100,000 men. The for-mation of a camp of 00,000 at Boulogne, with a view to